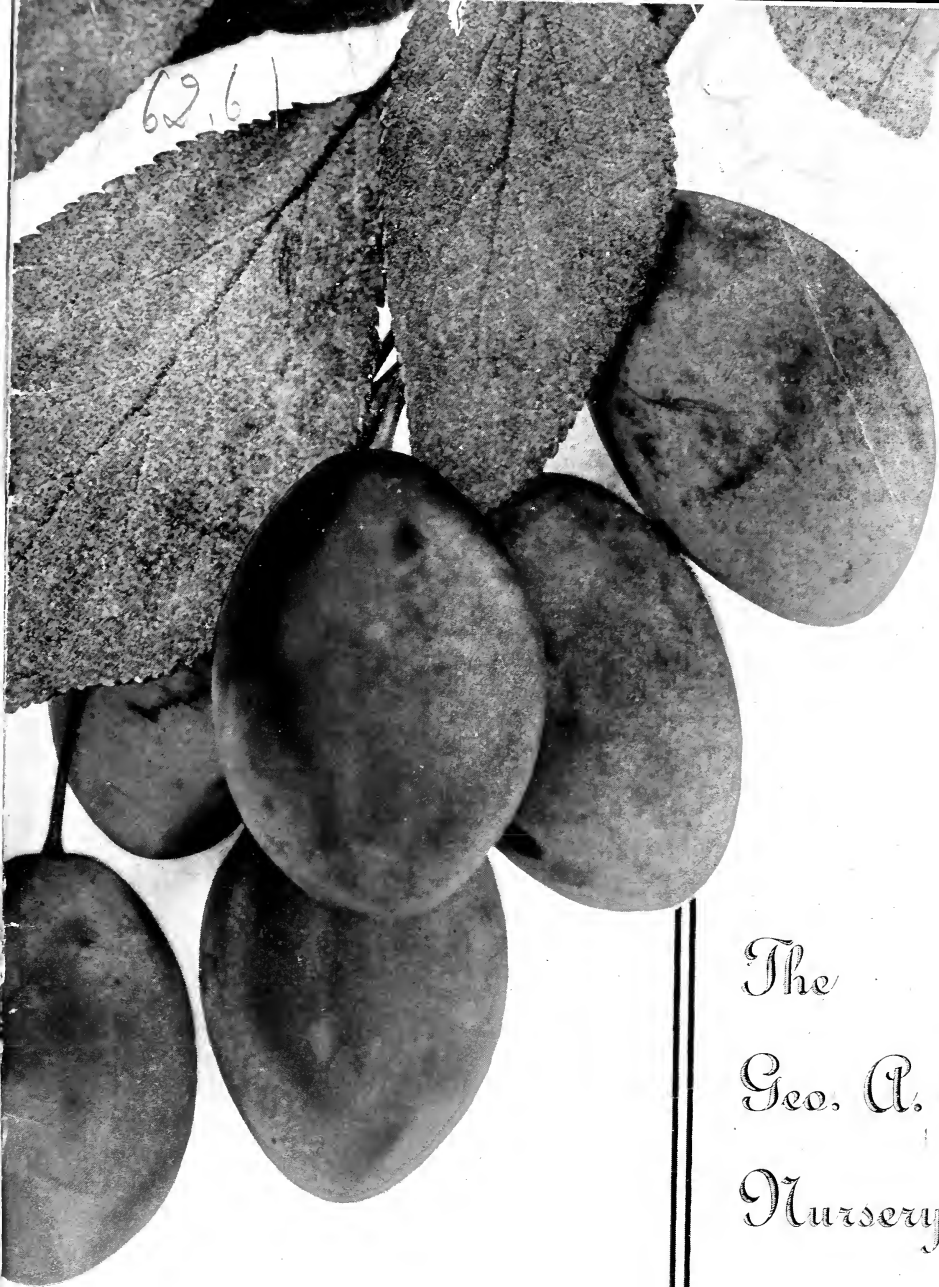


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



The
Geo. A. Sweet
Nursery Co.

Danville, N. Y.

Spring, 1913.

Information to Correspondents

By following carefully you will assist us, and there will be less chance for errors.

1. **Orders should be sent in early** as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are more sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted. Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it. Mention date you prefer shipment, and we will do our best to comply with your wishes.

2. **In ordering** please use our order sheet and write your name, address and shipping directions plainly, so as to avoid delays and mistakes.

3. **Terms: Cash with Order.** Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Mail.

4. **Application of Rates.** At the prices quoted, customers may select 5 trees in two varieties, or 10 trees in four varieties at 10 rates, and 50 trees in ten varieties or 100 trees in 20 varieties at 100 rates. Long lists of one and two of a kind must be at single rates.

5. **Discounts.** On all orders reaching us **before March 1st, 1913**, a discount of 10 per cent will be given when accompanied by remittance for full amount. The discounts allowed apply to all stock ordered at prices quoted, except "Bargain Size." Parties must mention the discounts on their order themselves; we cannot look after it. If not entered, discounts will not be allowed. So please be sure to figure your discount and deduct it on order sheet.

6. **Packing.** Our prices are f. o. b. cars here, except on freight orders of less than \$5.00 for which an additional charge of 50 cents will be made.

7. **The Shipping Season.** In spring from March to June. In fall from middle of September to 1st of December.

8. **How to Ship.** All stock excepting Strawberry plants can be packed so as to safely ship by freight, which of course is cheaper for large packages. Small packages usually go as cheap by express as by freight and with less delay.

9. **Low Express Rates.** The Express Companies now carry trees and plants to all parts of the country at a reduction of twenty per cent from regular merchandise rates.

10. **Our Shipping Facilities.** For freight. We are on the main line of the Lackawanna R. R., and on the Dansville branch of the Erie R. R.

For Express. This is a point of the United States and Wells Fargo express companies.

We should prefer you to give definite shipping directions. When it is left with us, we will exercise our best judgment, but in all cases our responsibility ends on delivery of stock in good condition to the freight or express office here.

11. **Fumigation.** See notice elsewhere.

12. **Substitution.** Should we be out of any varieties ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless instructed not to do so. If you do not wish this done, write plainly "**no substitution**," and we will then fill the order so far as we can and return the balance of your money.

13. **Errors.** If your trees are not right in every particular, we want to know it on arrival. We will cheerfully rectify anything where we are at fault.

1869

FORTY-FIFTH
Fleur-de-lis YEAR Fleur-de-lis

1913

Guarantees

Guarantee of Condition. *We guarantee all our stock to be up to size and grade specified, to be in good condition and carefully packed. This holds good only when prompt notification upon arrival is given, stating plainly any errors or cause for complaint. When prompt report is not received by us, it is understood that stock is satisfactory and accepted, and no claim will be entertained.*

Guarantee of Genuineness. *Everything sent out will be carefully labeled with its true name. Only experienced and careful help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost care, errors may occur, and we sell our stock under a warranty that it is true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace it without charge, or will refund the money paid for it, but are not liable for further damage.*

CATALOGUE

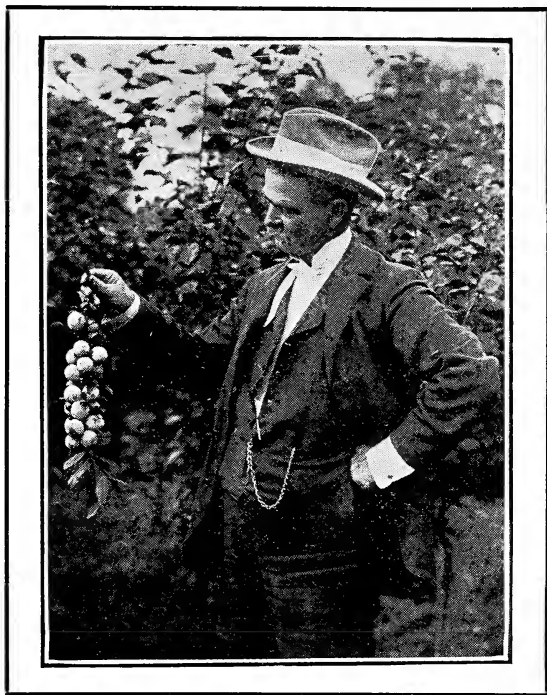


"Not the Cheapest, but the Best"

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.

DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Estate of Geo. A. Sweet
Maxwell Sweet
J. H. Smith
E. J. Rowan



IT is with great sorrow that we announce the recent death of the founder of our firm, Mr. George A. Sweet, whose picture is above.

Until within the last few years he has been actively engaged in the nursery business here in Dansville, continuously since 1869. It is a matter of justifiable pride to us that he left a name respected by all who knew him, among the wholesale Nursery fraternity, as well as many planters.

We, who are to continue his work, started our business careers and have always remained with him, and we feel the responsibility of keeping strictly to his high standards.

This same picture has been used before in our catalogues. It was one of those chance takings that turned out to be so natural, so characteristic of his love for fine fruits and abundant yields, that it has always appealed to us, who knew him best.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND STOCK Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; a smooth-cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner, as will tend to develop a well formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, 'heel it in' by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth well packed.

PLANTING Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the trees between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.

MULCHING When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

AFTER PLANTING Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

INJURED TREES If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours. There is a popular belief that trees are in great danger if more than a week or two in transit. Now if the trees are properly ripened and properly packed, they will carry safely for several months in moderately cool weather. We have had seedlings sent from France that were three months in the boxes and came out in perfect condition. This knowledge may afford some relief to the over anxiety of inexperienced buyers.

BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 to 50	feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20	" " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18	" " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Dwarf Apples	16 to 18	" " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12	" " " "
Grapes	rows 8 to 10	feet apart 6 to 10
Currants and Gooseberries	4	feet apart in rows
Raspberries and Blackberries	4	by 5 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	1	by 3½ feet
Strawberries, for hill culture	2	feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " " "	70	8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110	6 " " " "	1,210
18 " " " "	135	5 " " " "	1,745
15 " " " "	205	4 " " " "	2,725
12 " " " "	300	3 " " " "	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this, gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Some Reasons Why We Ask Your Patronage

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS. WE SELL DIRECT TO THE PLANTER.

This avoids all useless expense and commissions, and we divide the saving with you to our **mutual profit**.
It is the right way to buy trees, if the firm you deal with is reliable.

OUR LOCATION IN It is generally conceded, that there is no place in the
GENESEE VALLEY world more favorable than this valley for the development
into other sections. of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting

Our soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where they make rank but spongy growth, and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden up the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes. As proof of the closer texture of the wood, trees grown here actually weigh more than trees grown elsewhere, of the same size and caliper.

QUALITY AND PRICE We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the
world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees
are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices
are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we believe are as low
as other reliable firms. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting
involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap
himself by beginning with inferior specimens. A very slight difference in first
cost may make a world of difference in results. A safe rule is "Not the cheapest
but the best."

SAN JOSE SCALE No scale has ever been discovered at this point, nor near here.

FUMIGATION We have an approved fumigation house, and although it is not
necessary, we fumigate all stock to comply with the laws of the
different states, and also whenever we are requested to do so. If your order is to
be shipped to a state whose laws require it, it will be fumigated. If you do not
live in a state where fumigation is required by law, and you wish us to fumigate,
so state on your order.
We fumigate all stock coming onto our grounds not grown here in Dansville.

No. 145

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.
This is to certify that the stock in the Nursery of Geo. A. Sweet of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 83 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires Sept. 1, 1913.
Dated, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1912.

CALVIN J. HUSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The George A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, N. Y.

LARGE FROST PROOF CELLARS

All our handling and packing is done under cover, where the roots are protected from exposure to the weather. The building has no artificial heat, is lighted by electricity, is supplied with city water and is frost-proof. Packing here can be done under perfect conditions, and with the least possible exposure.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

Good railroad and express service as specified elsewhere. (See inside front cover.)

WE ARE NOT ATTEMPTING

more business than we can give our personal attention.

REPUTATION

This is something that we intend to keep as clean in the future as we have in the past. It ought to count for a good deal that we have been in business for over forty years, have a record that we are proud of, and a good name with all of the business world that it has been our pleasure to come in contact with.

REFERENCES:—Either Bank. Jackson Health Resort. Power Specialty Company. Any business man or merchant here in Dansville.

(The people you have lived among all your life ought to know you best.)

The Grade of a Tree

In the Nursery trade there is a standard for the different grades, determined by two proportionate measurements, "the caliper" (or measurement of thickness) and the "height". For instance, certain kinds of trees of a five to seven foot height require about three-quarter inch in thickness; and smaller heights proportionately less.

The caliper is measured just above the bud or graft which is a few inches above where the tree grew in the ground, and is marked by a slight crook and enlargement.

We have found that the caliper, or measurement of thickness, is too technical for planters and does not mean anything to them. They usually go by height, which is definite to everyone. As trees of the certain grade heights average near enough the required grade caliper, the measurement of thickness is not really of great importance. But be sure you get the height you are entitled to.

THE HEIGHT is measured from the bud or graft to the top of the limbs, and does **NOT** include the root.

Insist that your measurement is made in that way.

WE'D RATHER people would say "SWEET'S TREES cost more than others, but are worth more" than to say "They are not as good but cost less."

ESTATE OF
GEO. A. SWEET,

J. H. SMITH,

EDW. J. ROWAN,

MAXWELL SWEET

ESTABLISHED 1869

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.

150 ACRES IN NURSERY

Dansville, New York, Season 12-13.

Mr. Correspondent,

Anywhere.

Dear Sir:—

In getting up this catalogue we have tried to eliminate everything we thought could be spared. We have left out the pictures, put in no more self laudatory matter than we felt absolutely entitled to, and copy no testimonials—we can send plenty of them if wanted.

It is our work to sell you TREES, and we would like to impress on you that we are well equipped to do so—that we will do it fairly and honestly, and at a reasonable price. It takes money to raise them, and again to retail them, and we are entitled to a fair profit for our services. We want to sell you just as good a tree as can be had for the money—good quality—true to name—properly handled—and then ship you the grade you have paid for.

Our prices are retail. All catalogue prices are. Selling by catalogue is simply a cheaper way of retailing than the old agency system. The difference between a Retailer and a Wholesaler-Who-Retails is in the letter head. One sounds cheaper to you than the other. Nobody can run a retail business on a whole-sale basis. That is too evident for argument.

Except for club orders we can offer no premiums other than our cash discount which is for orders received early. Our price is as low as is consistent with the essential points for a purchaser's consideration, which we repeat are:—Good quality—true to name—properly handled—the grade you have paid for. It costs money to buy jack knives and crockery, and it stands to reason that they can't be thrown in 'to boot' unless we could get their price back.

If you are looking for TREES that is our business, and we shall be pleased to serve you.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.

The George A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, N. Y.

PLANT YOUNG TREES

We cannot too strongly recommend the planting of young trees, especially for orchards. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees.

FRUIT BUD SELECTION

It is essential that all stock come originally from a good strain. After that it is of the utmost importance that the variety be kept pure. Time has proven that the different strains of varieties that we are raising are of the best. We can refer you to many bearing orchards that prove this statement.

PEDIGREED STOCK

Beyond the first selection of buds from bearing trees we do not believe there is anything in so called "pedigreed trees." In the first place all buds come from bearing trees, and once having been started in the nursery they are afterward taken from the nursery row, which is the only practical way to propagate, as the first budding from bearing wood does not make thrifty trees. We think "pedigreed" is misleading for it leads you to expect that the particular tree you are purchasing actually came from a bearing parent, while in fact it has been removed by many generations of nursery production. That your variety is true is much more important than that it is "pedigreed." (Read N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 18.)

SOIL REQUIREMENTS

This is a large subject for small space. If you are only planting a few trees, it is not of much consequence. If you are planting on a large scale, then it is for your own good judgment based on a comparison between your soil and that of some orchard near you, and also the help the Experiment Stations are able to furnish.

In a general way we have stated briefly under each kind, the soil that is supposed to be best adapted to it. All soil should be good, but not overly rich.

ABOUT VARIETIES

We would like to make lists of certain varieties that are most valuable for commercial planting, but as so much depends on locality, it is impossible to make one list that will answer for all places. A certain variety may do well here, and only a short distance away where soil conditions, altitude, moisture, etc., differ, it would be the same. Under each kind of trees we have starred (*) certain varieties that are being used largely for commercial purposes. If you are not familiar yourself with the varieties that do best in your particular locality, then ask your nearest Experiment Station. Few people realize the great work they are undertaking to answer just such questions. They are constantly gathering figures and detail from all sections, and are best qualified to give correct advice. We think most of them already have printed bulletins pertaining to varieties and soil that they want you to ask for.

To have such handy, we append different Station addresses as follows:

LIST OF STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS

State	P. O. Address	State	P. O. Address
Colorado	Fort Collins	New Jersey	New Brunswick
Connecticut	New Haven	New York	Geneva
Delaware	Newark	North Carolina	Raleigh
Georgia	Experiment	North Dakota	Agricultural College
Idaho	Moscow	Ohio	Wooster
Illinois	Urbana	Oklahoma	Stillwater
Indiana	LaFayette	Pennsylvania	State College
Iowa	Ames	Rhode Island	Kingston
Kansas	Mannattan	South Carolina	Clemson College
Kentucky	Lexington	South Dakota	Brookings
Maine	Orono	Tennessee	Knoxville
Maryland	College Park	Vermont	Burlington
Massachusetts	Amherst	Virginia	Blacksburg
Michigan	East Lansing	Washington	Pullman
Minnesota	University Farm	West Virginia	Morgantown
Missouri	Columbia	Wisconsin	Madison
Montana	Bozeman	Wyoming	Laramie
New Hampshire	Durham		

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES

The standard apple is used mostly for commercial planting.
The apple is probably better adapted to all soils than any other tree. Does well generally. (See page 7.)

Should be planted from 30 to 50 feet apart, depending on the quality of the soil and how large they grow in your locality.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 5 to 7 feet	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$27 00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 feet	30	2 50	22 00
Small size, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 00	18 00

Varieties Arranged by Seasons

SUMMER

*Early Harvest	Golden Sweet	Red June	Williams Favorite
Early Strawberry	*Red Astrachan	Sweet Bough	*Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN

*Alexander	*Gravenstein	Maiden Blush	*Red Bietigheimer
Autumn Strawberry	Jersey Sweet	Porter	Walter Pease
Chenango	Jacobs Sweet	Pumpkin Sweet	*Wealthy
*Duchess of Old.	Longfield	Rambo	*Wolf River
*Fall Pippin			

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth	*Hubbardston	Pound Sweet	*Stark
Black Twig)	Hurlbut	Pewaukee	*Stayman's Winesap
Bailey Sweet	*Jonathan	*R. I. Greening	*Sutton Beauty
*Baldwin	*King (Tompkins	*Roxbury Russet	*Tolman
*Ben Davis	Co.)	*Rome Beauty	*Twenty Ounce
Bismarck	Mann	Red Canada	Walbridge
Boiken	*McIntosh	Smith (Cider)	*Wagener
Fallawater	*Northern Spy	Smokehouse	*Winter Banana
*Fameuse	Newtown	Seek-no-Further	*Winesap
*Gano	North Star	(Westfield)	Walkers
Gilliflower	N. W. Greening	Spitzenburg	Yellow Belleflower
*Grimes Golden	Ontario	(Esopus)	*York Imperial
Golden Russet			

CRABS

Gen. Grant	Excelsior	Transcendent	Van Wyck
Hyslop	Martha	Whitney	

The star (*) before the variety denotes that it is used largely for commercial planting. See page 7.)

Descriptions

SUMMER

Early Harvest—Medium to large. Yellow; fine flavor. Old and dependable. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; striped with red; excellent and productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow; fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Aug. and Sept.

Red Astrachan—Large, deep crimson, good quality, excellent for cooking. Hardy tree and dependable bearer. Aug.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very early Russian apple. Tree vigorous and a young and prolific bearer. We have frequently picked beautiful specimens from four-year old trees standing in the Nursery row. Good for commercial orchards. August.

Williams Favorite—Large, bright red;

mild, agreeable flavor, dessert variety. Especially adapted to New England. Aug. and Sept.

Red June (Caroline)—Small to medium; deep red, good. Bears young. August.

Sweet Bough—The best second early sweet apple. Very large, very sweet, pale yellow.

AUTUMN

Alexander—Very large; deep red or crimson. Medium quality. Very hardy. October.

Chenango (Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, sheep's nose shape; red and yellow. Handsome, fair quality. Sept.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Excellent. An old variety. Oct. to Dec.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best fall Apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Jacob's Sweet—Large, yellow with red cheek. Excellent quality and good keeper. December to January.

Maiden Blush—Large, pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. Good bearer and valuable commercial sort. One of the best early fall cooking apples. Sept and Oct.

Oldenburg (Duchess of)—Large; streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and excellent. Esteemed for cooking.

Very hardy Russian sort. Good for commercial orchards. Aug. and Sept.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large; yellowish russet, sweet and rich. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.

Rambo—Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavor. Excellent old variety. October to December.

Walter Pease—Large size; deep red, with some yellow stripes; rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Its large size and high color give it a ready market. Ripens about Sept. 1st, and may be kept until early winter.

Wealthy—Medium size; smooth; deep red. Juicy, sub-acid and good quality. Very hardy, good grower and productive. Excellent commercial sort, and in growing demand as a filler because of its hardness, and comes into bearing so young. Oct. to Jan.

Wolf River—Very large, greenish yellow, covered with crimson; half-tender, spicy, sub-acid. An iron-clad variety and very showy. Good for commercial planting. Jan. and Feb.

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)—Large size; deep red. Superior to Wine-sap. Profitable and valuable for market. Dec. to April.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich and sweet. Good bearer. Nov. to April.

Baldwin—Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich. One of the best and most profitable sorts for table or market. While not of the highest quality, yet it is a good, all around, dependable sort, and has probably been the most profitable sort ever grown in the east. Dec. to April.

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, fair quality. Late keeper. Tree hardy and productive. The great business apple of the far west, as it is such a reliable bearer and a tree of so much vigor. Of late years there is an increased planting

of this sort throughout the east. Dec. to April.

Bismarck—Large, red; bears young. Fruited for us on three-year-old nursery trees. A novelty worthy of trial. Oct. to Jan.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken)—Large; yellow with red cheek; popular Pennsylvania sort. Nov. to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best dessert fruits. Good commercial sort. Nov. to Jan.

Gano—Much like Ben Davis. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. Dec. to April.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large. Rich golden yellow; of the very highest qual-

ity. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. One of the best commercial sorts. Jan. to April.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

Hubbardston (None such)—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. One of the best. Excellent for commercial orchard planting. Nov. to Jan.

Jonathan—Medium size; deep red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the best for home or commercial purposes. Nov. to March.

King (Tompkins Co.)—Largest size; striped red. Good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow; good quality. Jan. to April.

McIntosh Red—Large; deep red; flesh white, tender and juicy, fine quality. Used largely for a filler because it bears young. A good commercial sort. Nov. to Feb.

Northern Spy—Large; striped red. Flesh tender and juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Long keeper and one of the best for commercial planting and also one of the best for top grafting to other varieties. Probably best known and most highly esteemed of apples. Jan. to June.

Northwestern Greening—Greenish yellow, good size, fine. Resembles R. I. Greening but not of such high quality. Tree hardy. December to April.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large; yellow; delicious flavor; a long keeper. Known throughout Virginia as Albemarle Pippin. Nov. to May.

North Star—Medium to large; red and yellow, rich flavor; keeps until spring.

Ontario—Large; yellow; nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender with delicious flavor. Good for commercial planting. Jan. to April.

Pound Sweet—Large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. Juicy and sweet. Sept. and Oct.

Pewaukee—Medium size; yellow, splashed with red. Tree vigorous and hardy. Jan. to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; light greenish yellow; rich, tender and juicy. Excellent for cooking. One of the most profitable commercial sorts. November to March.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large;

greenish covered with russet. Good commercial sort. Jan. to June.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Heavy annual bearer. An excellent commercial sort. Dec. to March.

Red Canada—Medium size; red; flesh rich and delicious. Nov. to May.

Smokehouse—Large; yellow, splashed with red and dotted with gray. Crisp, firm and juicy. Oct. to Feb.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Medium size; dull red; tender, rich and fine. Good bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Spitzenburg (Esopus)—Medium to large; deep red; high flavored. Valuable for commercial purposes. Nov. to April.

Stark—Large; golden green, shaded with dark and light red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. Early and annual bearer. A valuable commercial sort. Jan. to May.

Stayman's Winesap—A seedling of Winesap but larger, better and more productive, and a strong grower. Dec. to April.

Sutton Beauty—Large; handsome; yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; quality very good. Keeps remarkably well and is a most valuable market variety. Nov. to March.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and sweet. Most valuable cooking apple. Good commercial sort. Nov. to April.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow striped with red. Good quality and sure cropper. Oct. to Jan.

Wagner—Medium to large; deep red in sun. Flesh firm, well flavored sub-acid. Bears young and yields a good crop annually. An excellent commercial variety. Makes a good filler. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana—Large and showy; red blush on deep yellow ground; delightful banana perfume, and a good quality. Good keeper but tender. A valuable commercial variety.

Winesap—Medium size; deep red; good quality. Abundant bearer and valuable commercial sort. Dec. to March.

Yellow Bellefleur—Large; yellow with red tinge on sunny side. Excellent flavor. Nov. to April.

York Imperial—Medium size; whitish shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. One of the most valuable for commercial orchards. Nov. to Feb.

CRABS

Gen. Grant—Large; yellow striped with dark red; mild sub-acid. Oct.

Excelsior—Large; red, handsomely colored. Early.

Hyslop—Large; very dark brilliant red; vigorous and hardy. Oct.

Martha—Larger than Transcendent; bright yellow and crimson. Mildly tart and excellent for cooking. Sept. and Oct.

Transcendent—Fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. Yellow,

striped with red. Juicy, crisp, and the best of its class for cider and all other purposes, and a valuable commercial sort. Bears young and produces immense crops annually. Sept. and Oct.

Whitney—Large; splashed with carmine; juicy and rich. Tree hardy and vigorous. August.

Van Wyck—Large; handsome; yellowish white, mottled with red. Flesh white, firm and sweet. October.

DWARF APPLES

Desirable for fillers or for small grounds, and for training on trellis.

Soil same as for standard apples.

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Imported Doucin stock.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 3½ to 5 feet	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00
Small size, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	15 00

VARIETIES

Alexander
Baldwin
Duchess of Old.
Fameuse

Jonathan
King
McIntosh Red
Northern Spy

Red Astrachan
R. I. Greening
Twenty Ounce

Walter Pease
Wealthy
Yellow Transparent

(For descriptions see preceding pages of standard Apples).

DWARF PEARS

Best on clay or heavy soil.

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Angers Quince.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 3½ to 5 feet	\$ 20	\$1 70	\$15 00
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet	18	1 50	12 00
Small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	8 00

Varieties

*Angouleme (Duch.)
*Anjou
*Bartlett
Beurre Clairgeau

*Clapp
Flemish Beauty
Howell
Kieffer

Koonce
*Louise Bonne
*Pres. Drouard
*Seckel

Tyson
Vermont Beauty
Wilder Early
Worden-Seckel

The star (*) before the variety denotes that it is used largely for commercial planting. (See page 7.)

For descriptions of varieties see Standard Pears just following.

STANDARD PEARS

Do best on clay or heavy soil.

Plant 20 feet apart each way.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 5 to 7 feet	\$ 30	\$2 70	\$25 00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 feet	25	2 20	20 00
Small size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 80	15 00

Varieties Arranged by Seasons

SUMMER

*Clapp's Favorite Ete (Doyenne d')	Giffard Koonce Lawson	Madeleine Manning Elizabeth Osband	Petite Marguerite Tyson Wilder Early
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AUTUMN

*Angouleme (Duch.) Bartlett Belle Lucrative Bessiemanka *Bosc 'Beurre Bar-Seckel Bufium	*Clairgeau *Flemish Beauty Garber's Hardy Howell Idaho	Japan Golden Russet LeConte Louise Bonne Lincoln Coreless Rossney	Rutter *Seckel *Sheldon Superfin Vermont Beauty *Worden Seckel
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WINTER

*Anjou Duchess d'Bordeaux Easter (Beurre)	Josephine d'Malines *Kieffer	*Lawrence Mt. Vernon	*Pres. Drouard Vicar
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The star (*) before the variety denotes that it is used largely for commercial planting. (See page 7.)

Descriptions

SUMMER

Clapp's Favorite—Large; yellow, with red cheek. A splendid pear. Should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Excellent commercial sort. Aug. and Sept.

Koonce—Medium size; yellow with red cheek. Fair quality. Good cropper. Aug.

Ete (Doyenne d')—Small; sweet and melting. Good commercial sort. Early Aug.

Lawson—Large; brilliant yellow and red; flesh crisp and juicy. Good shipper. Aug.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small; bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy and melting. Last of August.

Petite Marguerite—Medium size; greenish yellow; first quality. Last of August.

Tyson—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and fine flavored. One of the best summer sorts. A very dependable bearer. August.

Wilder Early—Medium size; greenish yellow; good commercial sort. Early August.

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess d'Angouleme)—Among the largest of our really good pears. Succeeds well both as Standard and Dwarf. When dwarfed it is one of the most profitable market pears grown. Should be in every collection and will give good returns and satisfaction. Best commercial variety. Oct. and Nov.

Bartlett—Large; yellow, tinged with red; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Tree vigorous and erect grower; excellent for garden or commercial planting. Is the leader among canning pears, and when well grown is a universal favorite and commands top prices. Last of Sept.

STANDARD PEARS—Continued

Fessicmanka—A Russian pear, not of high quality but hardy. Will grow and ripen farther north than any other known sort.

Bosc (Beurre)—Large and handsome; russet. High flavor and delicious. Bears well. Good market sort. Sept. and Oct.

Bartlett-Seckel—Cross between Bartlett and Seckel and partaking of the good qualities of both parents. Not very widely tested. Sept. and Oct.

Buffum—Medium; deep yellow, shaded red; sweet, buttery. Mid-Autumn.

Clairgeau (Beurre)—Very large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Flesh yellow, juicy. Its handsome appearance and productiveness render it one of the most profitable market sorts. Oct. and Nov.

Flemish—Large; yellow and brown with large spots of russet; rich, juicy, melting. Great bearer and highly esteemed. Sept. and Oct.

Garbers—Large; bright yellow and red; juicy and good. Excellent to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer. Sept. and Oct.

Hardy (Beurre)—Large; cinnamon russet, melting and fine. Good. Oct.

Howell—Large; yellow, tender, delicious flavor. One of the finest. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Large; yellow with red cheek; good flavor. Sept.

Japan Golden Russet—Medium size;

russet; poor quality. Good as a fertilizer for Kieffer. It has the handsomest glossy dark green foliage of any pear. Can be used as an ornamental for lawn planting.

Le Conte—Medium size; pale yellow; poor quality. Only good in the South. Sept.

Louise Bonne (de Jersey)—Large; yellow with dark red cheek; good quality. Very successful as a dwarf. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Rossney—Large; yellow with crimson blush; superior flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy. About two weeks later than Bartlett.

Rutter—Large; greenish yellow; sugary, juicy, vinous, high flavor. Oct. and Nov.

Seckel—Small; yellowish russet, with red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Richest and highest flavored. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Sheldon—Large; russet and red; flesh melting and juicy. Hardy. Valuable for market. October.

Superfin (Beurre)—Large; juicy, melting, rich and pleasant sub-acid flavor. Oct.

Vermont Beauty—Medium size; yellow, shaded with carmine; sweet and juicy. Oct.

Worden Seckel—Medium size; golden yellow with russet red cheek; juicy, buttery, fine grained. Oct. to Dec.

WINTER

Anjou (Beurre de)—Large; greenish; very handsome, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Keeps into mid-winter. One of the most valuable pears, either as standard or dwarf. We recommend it for commercial orchards.

Easter (Beurre)—Large; yellow with red cheek. Good. Keeps all winter.

Josephine d'Malines—Medium to large, pale straw color; buttery, juicy, sweet. One of the most delicious winter pears. Good for commercial planting.

Kieffer—Large; yellow and brilliant

red; the most beautiful pear grown. Tree as hardy as an oak; not much subject to blight; and resists San Jose scale better than any pear we know of. Gives fruit and plenty of it, when all other varieties fail. Commercial. Oct. to Dec.

Lawrence—Large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, buttery, rich. Hardy and productive. An unsurpassed early winter pear. Nov. to Jan.

President Drouard—Large, handsome pear; melting, juicy, rich flavor. Great keeping qualities; a valuable market sort.

REMEMBER: No San Jose Scale Has Ever Been Found in Our Nurseries.

CHERRIES

Do best on light soils, and it must be dry.

Sour varieties need very little pruning, if any.

Plant sweet cherries 20 feet apart each way—sours 18 feet apart.

PRICES FOR MAHALEB ROOTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, sour sorts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., sweet sorts, 6 to 7 ft.....	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
Medium size, sour sorts, 4 to 5 ft., sweet sorts, 5 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
Small size, sour sorts, 3 to 4 ft., sweet sorts, 4 to 5 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00

On Mahaleb Roots--the kind commonly used.

SWEET SORTS

*Bing	Downer's Late Red	*Gov. Wood	Oxheart
*Black Tartarian	Dikeman	Ida	*Rockport Bigarreau
Black Heart	Early Purple	*Lambert	*Schmidt's Big.
Black Eagle	Elton	Mercer	*Windsor
Centennial	Elkhorn	*Napoleon	*Yellow Spanish
Coe's Transparent			

SOUR SORTS

Bay State	Empress Eugenie	*L. Montmorency	*Ostheime
Baldwin	*English Morello	Louis Philippe	Suda Hardy
Belle Magnifique	*Early Richmond	May Duke	*Wragg
Brusseler Braun	Late Duke	*Mont. Ordinaire	Vladimir
*Dyehouse	Lieb	Clivet	

The star (*) before the variety denotes that it is used largely for commercial purposes. (See page 7.)

PRICES FOR MAZZARD ROOTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, sours, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., sweets, 6 to 7 ft.	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Medium size, sours, 4 to 5 ft., sweets, 5 to 6 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
Small size, sours, 3 to 4 ft., sweets, 4 to 5 ft.	20	1 50	10 00

On Mazzard Roots.

It is claimed by some that this root resists drouth better than the Mahaleb, especially on sweet varieties.

SWEET SORTS

Black Tartarian	Napoleon	Windsor
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SOUR SORTS

English Morello	Large Montmorency
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Descriptions

SWEET CHERRIES

Bing—The big new Oregon cherry, resembling Windsor but larger. Three and one-half inches in circumference as fruited in Geneva, N. Y.

Black Eagle—Large, black, tender, juicy and high flavored. Tree moderate grower and productive. July.

Black Heart—Large, black, very firm

and good. A vigorous grower and good bearer. July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish-black; mild and pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and an immense bearer. Good commercial sort. Late June and early July.

Centennial—Very large; amber, and shaded with red; sweet, rich and luscious. July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large; light red; tender and juicy. One of the best late cherries.

Dikeman—Large; black; fine quality. One of the largest sweet cherries and hence commands high prices. Recommended by S. D. Williard from whom we obtained buds.

Early Purple—Small; purple; tender, juicy, and sweet. June.

Elkhorn—Large, heart shaped; black, firm and good. July.

Lambert—A cherry we obtained from the state of Washington on the recommendation of Prof. Van Deman, and said

to be the largest cherry ever grown. We have not fruited it, but believe it well worthy of trial.

Governor Wood—Very large; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and great bearer. Valuable commercial sort. End of June.

Mercer—Very large; dark red; fine flavor. Tree hardy and a profuse bearer. One of the best market varieties. End of June.

Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet. Valuable commercial sort. Early July.

Rockport—Large; light red and amber; firm sweet and excellent. Late June and early July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Immensely large; deep black; tender, juicy, fine flavor. July.

Windsor—Large; liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Exceedingly valuable as a late commercial variety. Last of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; yellow and bright red; juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Baldwin—Large; almost round, dark transparent wine color. Slightly acid, but one of the sweetest and best of the Morello type. Early, vigorous and hardy, and rapidly coming into favor. June.

Brusseler Braun—Large; dark red; very late. Is highly recommended for lengthening out the season. Good for market purposes. It is about the color of the English Morello, but not quite so acid. We have fruited it several seasons and think well of it.

Bay State—Very large; deep red; rather late and of extra good quality. Resembles somewhat the Reine Hortense, and ripens about with that cherry.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; acid; productive. Ripens just before Early Richmond. One of the best for early market. June.

English Morello—Large; reddish black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Very reliable bearer and good money maker. July.

Early Richmond—Medium size; red; acid. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. Most valuable and popular as a commercial sort. June.

Large Montmorency—Large; bright red; the finest acid cherry. Tree strong,

hardy, and bears enormous crops. The best for commercial purposes. One of the largest cherry growers in the state wrote us recently that the strain of Montmorencies we were growing was "all right." We have reason to believe that it is superior to many other strains sent out under the name of Montmorency. Last of June.

Late Duke—Large; deep red; heart shaped; sub-acid, fine flavor. Last of July.

Louis Philippe—Large, dark red; tender, sprightly, mild acid. Good to best. Middle of July.

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful large red, acid cherry of fine quality. Hardy and very prolific. Valuable market variety. Late June.

Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. June.

Ostheim—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Hardy and recommended for cold climates. July.

Wragg—Large; liver color; juicy and rich. Hardy and immense bearer. July.

PLUMS

Do best on strong lands and dark soils. The plum will stand a richer soil than any other tree. They do well in a hen yard.

Plant from 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Trees should be sprayed, and jarred for curculio.

Black knot should be cut out as soon as it appears. Don't delay this until it spreads.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobolan Plum Seedlings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 5 to 7 feet	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00
Small size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 50	10 00

JAPAN VARIETIES

America	Climax	Ogon	Shiro
Abundance	Hale	Red June	Sultan
*Burbank	October Purple	Satsuma	Wickson

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC VARIETIES

*Arch Duke	*Green Gage	McLaughlin	Prunus Simoni
*Bradshaw	General Hand	Moore's Arctic	*Reine Claude
Beauty of Naples	Genii	Niagara	Shippers Pride
Coe's Golden Drop	Grand Duke	Prince's Yellow	*Shrop. Damson
Diamond	Imperial Gage	Gage	Washington
Empire	Jefferson	Purple Egg	Weaver
*French Damson	*Lombard	*Pond's Seedling	Wild Goose
*Farleigh Damson	*Monarch	Quackenboss	Yellow Egg

For Fellemborg, German Prune and York State Prune see next page.

The star (*) before the variety denotes that it is used largely for commercial purposes. (See page 7.)

Descriptions

JAPAN VARIETIES

Abundance—Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to bright cherry red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich. Vigorous and productive. Aug.

Burbank—Very large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, with a very agreeable flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Good keeping and shipping qualities. Excellent commercial sort. August, later than Abundance.

Climax—Very large; deep rich red; fine flavor. One of the earliest to ripen.

Hale—Large; bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Sept.

October Purple—Large; round; reddish purple; good quality. A strong growing tree, bearing immense crops. Valuable market sort. First of October.

Red June—Medium to large; deep vermilion red, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, delightful. The best early market sort. Last of July.

Satsuma—Large; reddish purple; quality fine, delicious for canning. Sept.

Sultan—Large; deep wine red. Its size and handsome appearance render it a valuable market sort. Early Aug.

Shiro—Medium size; yellow; and very sweet. The best quality of any of the Japan Plums. We have fruited it in nursery row and can recommend it highly for garden planting. Sept.

Wickson—Very large; deep red with white bloom; flesh firm, juicy. Remarkably long keeping qualities and an excellent commercial sort. Sept.

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC VARIETIES

Arch Duke—Large; dark purplish; flesh firm. Good late market variety. Early Oct.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market sort. Aug.

Beauty of Naples—Medium; greenish

yellow; flesh firm, juicy, high flavored. Sept.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

Diamond—Very large; dark purple. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for shipping. Sept.

Empire—Large, dark purple; fine quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit keeps well and is good for shipping. Early Sept.

French Damson—Small size; dark copper color. Very hardy and an annual bearer. Oct.

Farleigh Damson—Small, blue, juicy, and sprightly. A promising sort.

General Hand—Very large; yellow; juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive. Fine quality for eating and the richest plum canned. Early Sept.

Geuii—Very large; deep bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant. Sept.

German Prune—See Prune.

Grand Duke—Large; violet red; fine quality. Entirely free from rot. A valuable commercial sort. Late Sept.

Imperial Gage—Medium to large; golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Middle of Aug.

Jefferson—Large; yellow with crimson cheek. Unusually sweet and delicious. Quality of the best and deserves a place in every garden. Sept.

Lombard—Medium to large, roundish, oval; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant flavor. Hardy, popular, nearly always producing a crop. A valuable commercial sort. Late August.

Monarch—Very large; brilliant bluish purple; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant. Abundant bearer and begins fruiting very young. Free from rot. Excellent for market. Last of Sept.

Moore's Arctic—Medium size; purplish black; good quality; heavy and annual bearer. Hardy. Sept.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; yellow; juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.

Pond's Seedling—Very large and showy, light red; flesh rather coarse. Sept.

Quackenboss—Large blue; good quality and a regular bearer. Good for commercial planting. Sept.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Medium; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, excellent and of fine quality. Not liable to rot. Good bearer and valuable for commercial purposes. Middle of Sept.

Shippers' Pride—Large and handsome; dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and a splendid market sort. Middle of September.

Shropshire Damson—Large for this type; amber color; juicy and sprightly. Most desirable of the Damson class. Productive and not liable to rot. Valuable commercial sort. September.

Washington—Large; yellow with crimson blush; flesh sweet and luscious. Last of August.

Weaver—Large; purple with blue bloom; good quality; constant and regular bearer. Sept.

Wild Goose—Medium; reddish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. Middle of August.

Yellow Egg—Large and beautiful egg-shaped; yellow. Flesh a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late Aug.

York State Prune—See Prunes.

PRUNES

Same soil conditions as for plums, and same treatment.

In some sections where the prune does especially well, they are being planted 20 feet apart.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobolan Plum Seedlings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 5 to 7 feet	\$ 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 feet	30	2 50	20 00
Small size, 4 to 5 feet	20	1 50	10 00

YORK STATE PRUNE A strain of the German Prune, which we introduced several years ago and which has been disseminated under the name of "York State," and has proven to be of great commercial value.

This was a seedling grown here by an old German, from Prune trees which he brought from Germany and planted in his garden. Tree vigorous, bears early, good cropper. Fruit is large, purplish blue, rich, juicy, fine. The best variety for market or garden. Good for all purposes—eating from hand, cooking, canning. We recommend it.

German Prune—Our strain of the German Prune is the York State Prune described above. We have discarded the other types.

Fellenberg—Large; purplish blue; flesh juicy, and delicious. Very fine and an excellent commercial sort. Sept.

PEACHES "Home Grown"

Do best on light soil—preferably sandy, and must be dry.

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Keep the borers out of the roots.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Natural Peach Seedlings.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 4 to 5 feet, 1 year	\$ 20	\$1 75	\$15 00
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet, 1 year	16	1 40	12 00
Small size, 2 to 3 feet, 1 year	13	1 10	9 00

Varieties

Barnards Early	Early Rivers	Hiley	*Old Mixon Free
*Beers Smock	Early York	*Hills Chili	Reeves Favorite
Belle of Georgia	*Elberta	Hyne's Surprise	*Stump
*Carman	*Fitzgerald	Kalamazoo	Stevens Rareripec
Chairs Choice	Foster	Lemon Cling	Triumph
*Crawford's Early	Fox Seedling	*Lewis Seedling	Wager
*Crawford's Late	*Greensboro	Markham	Willard
*Champion	Globe	*Mountain Rose	Wonderful
*Crosby	*Gold Drop	*Niagara	

The star (*) before the variety denotes that it is used largely for commercial planting. (See page 7)

Descriptions—Arranged in Order of Ripening

Triumph—Medium size; yellow; good quality, and when properly thinned makes a splendid early sort. Last of July.

Greensboro—Large; beautifully colored, bright red over yellow. Flesh white, of good quality. July. Good commercial sort.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape. Color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush. Skin tough, flesh tender, fine flavor. Hardy, good shipper and good bearer.

Hiley—Large, white with high color on sunny side; long keeper and good shipper. Free stone. Hardy in fruit bud.

Early Rivers—Large; pale red over white ground. Good flavor. Family use only.

Lewis Seedling—One of the largest white free stones. Hardy and immense producer. Early Aug. Good commercial sort.

Hyne's Surprise—Valuable early variety; skin white. Tree hardy and productive.

Mountain Rose—Medium size; red and white; very showy. Good quality. Good commercial sort.

Champion—Large; white and red; rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. Aug. Good commercial sort. This is one of the most dependable and desirable white peaches grown.

Barnard—Medium size; yellow and red; beautiful, delicious quality. Good commercial sort.

Early York—Medium; greenish white, dull red on sunny side. Very tender. Middle of August.

Foster—Large; yellow and red; fine quality.

Old Mixon Free—Large; red and white; best quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort.

Early Crawford—Large; yellow and red; good quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort. The Crawfords are in such demand that nearly all large yellow peaches are sold under the name of Crawfords.

Niagara—Large; yellow and red; fine quality. Said to be principal commercial sort now grown in the famous Niagara County peach belt.

Reeves—Large; yellow and red; rich flavor.

Stump—Large; red and white; excellent quality; reliable. Good commercial sort.

Markham—Large; yellow; extra hardy peach from Northern Michigan. It fruits well in Western New York and is a promising sort in our orchard.

Fitzgerald—Large; yellow and red; one of the most dependable kinds. It comes to us from Canada. Is hardy, good and

has proven very satisfactory in our orchard.

Golden Drop—Medium, golden yellow. Comes early into bearing. Profitable for market. Sept.

Wager—Medium; red and yellow; juicy and fine flavor. Last of Aug.

Elberta—Large; yellow and red; handsome; fair quality. Most popular market peach. Hardy and dependable. This variety when properly thinned, obtains enormous size, and brings top market prices.

Kalamazoo—Large; yellow; good and productive. First of Sept. Good commercial sort.

Crosby—Medium size; bright yellow, striped with carmine. Flesh light yellow of good quality. Tree one of the hardiest in our list. Middle of Sept.

Willard—Large; yellow, hardy and productive.

Globe—Exceedingly large; rich, golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow. Sept.

Crawford's Late—Very large; productive and good; yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. A fine variety for canning. Last of Sept.

Hill's Chili—Medium; dull yellow. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Last of Sept. Good commercial sort. We consider this one of the most valuable peaches grown. Not so desirable as some kinds to eat from the hand, but a splendid flavored peach for canning, and such a sure cropper that in this section, at least, one can have peaches every year.

Chair's Choice—Large; yellow; one of the finest late sorts. Hardy fruit bud. Good commercial sort.

Steven's Rareripe—Large; yellowish-white, with deep red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Last of Sept.

Lemon Cling—Large; clear yellow; fine flavor.

Wonderful—Large; yellow. Similar to Smock.

QUINCES

Do best on deep rich soil.

Cut out blight as soon as it appears.

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Quince Stocks.

	Each	Per 10
Large size, 4 to 5 feet	\$ 35	\$3 00
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 50
Small size, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00

Descriptions

Orange—Large; bright yellow; good quality. The best of all.

Meech—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; good quality.

Reas Mammoth—Large. Much like Orange. Very desirable.

Champion—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; very late.

Bourgeat—New sort we are testing. We only recommend it for trial.

Van Deman—Burbank origin. A healthy, hardy tree; abundant bearer, golden color, large.

APRICOTS

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. Same soil as for plums. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way. Ripen in July and August.

PRICES

Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Plum Stocks.

	Each	Per 10
Large size, 4 to 5 feet	\$ 30	\$2 50
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00

ENGLISH VARIETIES

Harris—A hardy English sort, that is doing well in this state. Medium size; oblong orange; good quality; very early. The best variety for Eastern culture.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Yellow with red cheek, firm, juicy and very productive. An old and dependable variety. August.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

Are recommended because of extreme hardiness, earliness and productiveness.

Alexander—Fruit yellow, flecked with red. Prolific. July.

Budd—Fruit white with red cheek. An immense bearer. Best late variety. Aug.

Alexis—Yellow with red cheek, slightly acid but good. July.

Gibb—Medium, yellow, sub-acid. The best early variety. Last of June.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

Light dry soil, same as for peaches.

Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings.

	Each	Per 10
Large size, 4 to 5 feet, 1 year	\$ 35	\$3 00

Descriptions

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, melting, rich and highly flavored. green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale Freestone. Last of August.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is a rapid growing fruit and ornamental tree. It is especially valuable in poultry yards, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout a long season.

PRICES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Downing & New American, 4 to 5 feet	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$
Russian, 6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	15 00
“ 4 to 6 feet	20	1 60	12 00

Descriptions

Downing—Large; blue black; vinous July until Autumn. flavor.

Russian—Small; black; sweet. Useful in silk culture.

New American—Large; black; hardy.

Small Fruit Department

For large lots from Small Fruit Department send a list giving varieties and number wanted, and we will quote special prices.

GRAPES

Require a rich and mellow soil for best results, but thrive everywhere.

Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows.

Owing to its ease of culture, and its great value as a healthful article of food, no home grounds should be without a reasonable supply.

Paper bags slipped over the bunches as soon as they have formed make good protection against birds and insects.

By a careful selections of varieties it is possible to have Grapes from August to November.

All strong, well rooted, two-year-old vines.

Descriptions

RED OR AMBER

Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer. Ripens with Concord. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$5.00 per 100.

Brighton—One of the best reds. Flesh rich, sweet, and quality about equal to Delaware, and ripening with that variety; vine productive and vigorous, but in some localities subject to mildew. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; of a coppery red color; requires favored soils and localities and a long season to mature perfectly in Western New York. It is one of the finest of the wine-making varieties. 10c each, 75c per ten, \$4.00 per 100.

Delaware—One of the finest grapes. Vine is rather a slender grower but perfectly hardy in this climate. Bunches

small and compact, quality of the best; should be in every garden. Ripens early. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Salem (Rogers No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Wyoming Red—Extra early red sort, resembling Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Woodruff Red—Handsome light red grape of good quality. Ripens with Delaware, keeps long and a good shipper. Very hardy and healthy, and a good cropper. One of the best red market grapes. 20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$9.00 per 100.

BLACK

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and handsome. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy. Pulp parts readily from the seeds. The flavor is rich and delightful. It should be extensively planted. 20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$13.00 per 100.

Concord—A large handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Suc-

ceeds over a great extent of country, and is more universally grown, and liked by more people than any other grape that is propagated. It is such a dependable bearer and so resistant to disease that every garden in America should contain this variety. 10c each, 60c per ten, \$3.00 per 100.

Hartford—Hardy, profuse bearer, of fair quality. A favorite because of its hardiness and early bearing. Very early. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Eaton—Bunch large, compact. Berries

The George A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, N. Y.

very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thick. Quality good. Large showy grape. Season medium. One of the most showy grapes grown. 20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$13.00 per 100.

Ives—Clusters and berries of medium size. Dark purple, sweet and good. Should hang on the vines some time after coloring before they are at their best. 10c each, 75c per ten, \$4.00 per 100.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens

with Hartford. Succeeds well both North and South. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries larger than those of the Concord and ripens a few days earlier than that variety. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Wilder (Rogers No. 4)—Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good; juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

WHITE

Diamond—Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$5.00 per 100.

Empire State—Medium size berry; large bunches; juicy, sweet and sprightly. Holds color and flavor well. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$7.00 per 100.

Green's Early—It is a white grape, in size nearly as large as Niagara, of fine quality, and ripens before Moore's Early. It is of the Concord type and is being planted quite extensively in the Chautauqua grape belt. We recommend its trial. 15c each, \$1.20 per ten, \$9.00 per 100.

Green Mountain—The earliest of the white grapes. Vine strong, vigorous and healthy, very hardy and productive

Bunch long, compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being 3 weeks earlier than Concord. 30c each, \$2.50 per ten, \$20.00 per 100.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berry large; skin thin but tough; color pale yellow when fully ripe; with thin white bloom. It is tender, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. Probably most valuable white grape cultivated. When fully ripe and properly grown it is a magnificent fruit, and sells at top prices. 10c each, 75c per ten, \$5.00 per 100.

Pocklington—Berries large, golden yellow; sweet and tender with little pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy. Ripens after Concord. 10c each, 75c per ten, \$5.00 per 100.

CURRENTS

Succeed best on cool, well tilled and well fertilized soil.

Plant about four feet apart each way.

Currents are perfectly hardy and may be planted either Fall or Spring. In warm climates a northern exposure is best. Give thorough cultivation. Ashes sprinkled about the roots will help to keep out the borers. White hellebore sprinkled on the leaves when damp will destroy the currant worm.

PRICES (except when noted)

Strong two-year, No. 1 plants, 10c each, 75c per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Descriptions

Black Naples—A large black currant of fine quality and very productive. Plant a strong grower. Often used in making currant wine, and is valuable for jellies.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid. Good and productive. Fine for table or jelly. A dependable variety.

Fay's Prolific—Very large; red. One of the best. Stems are long and easy to

pick. Most extensively grown of any variety at the present time. Immense bunches.

Lee's Prolific—Large; black; superior quality. Enormously productive.

Perfection—Large; red; fine. Comparatively new. Was grown and introduced by C. M. Hooker & Sons, and it received the Barry \$50.00 gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural So-

ciety. It is one of the most productive currants known, and of superior quality. The flavor is rich, mild sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. 20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$12.00 per 100.

Victoria—Medium; brilliant red; highest quality. The best late currant.

White Grape—Large; yellowish white; mild acid. Best white sort. Excellent for dessert, because of its mildly acid flavor.

Wilder—Red; large; fine flavor, and has few equals as to productiveness and length of season.

GOOSEBERRIES

All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam, and either partial shade or good mulch during summer. They should receive a yearly top dressing. Plant about 4 ft. apart.

The fruit is much more commonly used in England than America, but there is an increasing demand for it in this country, and it can now be grown as a market crop very profitably. The American varieties are more hardy than the English sorts and less subject to mildew. Gooseberries should be pruned closely each spring. They will also need a sprinkling of white hellebore to destroy the worms.

Strong 2-year No. 1 plants.

Chautauqua—Large; light yellow; excellent quality, very vigorous and fruitful. 30c each, \$2.50 per ten, \$20.00 per 100.

Columbus—New American sort of largest size, greenish yellow and finest flavor. Vigorous, productive and free from mildew. 20c each, \$1.75 per ten, \$14.00 per 100.

Downing—Large; whitish green; good and prolific. One of the best for family or market. It seldom mildews, and is a very dependable variety. 15c each, \$1.20 per ten, \$10.00 per 100.

Houghton—Medium size; pale red; tender and good. Enormously productive and a reliable sort. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$8.00 per 100.

Industry—Large; dark red; rich and agreeable. The best English sort. Less subject to mildew than most of the other English varieties. 20c each, \$1.75 per ten, \$14.00 per 100.

Red Jacket—Large; red; free from mildew. A great cropper. One of the best. It is the one large red gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence. 20c each, \$1.75 per ten, \$14.00 per 100.

Smith's Improved—Large; light green, sweet and excellent. Plant healthy and hardy. Good for dessert or cooking. Fruitful and valuable. 15c each, \$1.20 per ten, \$10.00 per 100.

Victoria—A new red variety that seems to have merit and deserves trial. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting.

Mulching both in summer and winter is a decided benefit.

RED SORTS

Columbian—Very large; dark red, bordering on purple; immensely productive. Not of highest quality but always gives a crop when other sorts fail. It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry grown. Is a great money maker. 8c each, 40c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Cuthbert—Medium to large; crimson;

hardy and prolific. The most reliable sort. Fine for market or garden. Succeeds well over a large range of territory both north and south. Sufficiently firm so that the fruit ships well, but of such good quality as to make it one of the best for home use. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

The George A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, N. Y.

King—Earliest red raspberry. Fruit round, medium size, light crimson color. Moderately firm; excellent quality. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

Loudon—Large; dark crimson; fine quality. Not quite hardy. One of the best. 8c each, 40c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Marbora—A hardy market sort that is well suited for planting in the north. Light crimson; good quality. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

Ruby Red—Large, bright red; firm, excellent quality. An unusually good shipper, and covers a long season. 8c each, 40c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

YELLOW SORTS

Golden Queen—Large; golden yellow; highest quality. Hardy and productive. 8c each, 40c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

BLACK CAPS

Black Diamond—Large, handsome berry; unusually productive. A good keeper and much in demand at the canning factories. One of the most profitable grown. 5c each, 30c per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Kansas—Large; early. One of the best. Very hardy and prolific. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

Gregg—Very large. For many years the leading standard market sort. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

Cumberland—Largest size; earlier than Gregg; hardy and productive. One of the most valuable black caps grown. 8c each, 40c per 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Ohio—Not quite as large as Cumberland, but is of good quality and is extremely hardy. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

Plum Farmer—Large; firm; good shipper. Yields immense crops. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

DEWBERRIES

Price 5c each, 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the berry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. Blackberry, ripening between the Rasp-

STRAWBERRIES

Respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. The varieties marked (Per) have perfect flowers and may be planted alone.

Plant in early spring. Give them a mulch of leaves or straw after the ground freezes in winter.

Remove this before growth starts in the spring. If left between the rows it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist.

Large orders must be sent by Express. Small orders carry safely by mail. Add 20 cts. per 100 plants when wanted by mail. They do not carry well by freight.

Selected Plants, 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Varieties

Brandywine (Per)—Season late; very productive. Fruit large and of fine quality.

Bederwood (Per)—Large; light red; good quality. Early.

Bubach No. 5 (Imp)—Large and handsome, moderately firm, fair quality. Profitable for near market. Mid-season.

Clyde (Per)—Large; firm; of regular conical shape; light scarlet. Mid-season.

Crescent (Imp)—Medium size, rather acid; very prolific, even under neglect. Great cropper. Season early.

Gandy (Per)—Fruit large; very late and a good bearer.

Glen Mary (Per)—Large to very large; sweet and rich. Plants vigorous and berries hold size well to end of season.

Haverland (Imp)—Medium to large; mildly sub-acid. Yields enormous crops of superb berries. One of the most valuable of the early market sorts.

Jessie (Per)—Very large; good quality. Does well on heavy clay soil.

Marshall (Per)—Very large; roundish; dark crimson; quality very good. Plant

vigorous and productive. Season medium to late. The best for all purposes.

Michael's Early (Per)—Very early; medium to large, roundish; bright crimson; firm and of fair quality. Plant a strong grower and good bearer.

Nick Ohmer (Per)—Very large; dark red; uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Sample (Imp)—A strong productive variety. Deep scarlet, firm and a money maker. Is being largely planted.

Senator Dunlap (Per)—Large, regular, firm and excellent. Deep red. One of the best early sorts. Continues long in bearing and very valuable for market.

Wm. Belt (Per)—Very large, conical; light red; good flavor. Healthy and fruitful. Season medium to late.

BLACKBERRIES

Should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart. May be planted either in fall or spring.

Agawam—Medium size; jet black; sweet and good. Early. Plant hardy. 8c each, 50c per ten, \$2.50 per 100.

Ancient Briton—Medium size, without core. Hardy and prolific. Good. 8c each, 50c per ten, \$2.50 per 100.

Blowers—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Claimed to be hardy, productive and best quality. Is said to have produced 2720 quarts on one-third of an acre. Large, jet black; good shipper. 10c each, 60c per ten, \$3.00 per 100.

Early Harvest—Very early and prolific. Hardy and reliable. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Eldorado—Medium size; good quality, hardy and new. Very productive. This variety is increasing in popularity and in many sections is proving to be the best blackberry yet introduced. 8c each, 50c per ten, \$2.50 per 100.

Erie—Large; high quality, very vigorous and early. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Kittatinny—Large; good quality, fruitful. An old reliable, well tried sort. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Mersereau—Extra large; hardy and prolific. Is increasing in popularity. 10c each, 60c per ten, \$3.00 per 100.

Rathbun—New, extra large size, fine quality. It is well recommended. 8c each, 50c per ten, \$2.50 per 100.

Snyder—Medium size; hardy and productive. One of the best for home and market. 5c ea., 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Taylor—Good variety to succeed Snyder, especially in cold climates. Large, vigorous, fruitful, late. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Wilson Junior—Large, sweet and good. Ripens early. Plant hardy. 5c each, 30c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.

Ward—Large, long, best quality. Strong, sturdy canes. Hardy and very productive. 10c each, 60c per ten, \$3.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS

Earliest and finest of spring vegetables. Prepare ground by deep culture mixing well with rotted manure. Give thorough cultivation and keep clean. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For home use set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Price of two-year No. 1 roots, 25c per ten, \$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. Is a good yielder. Earlier than Conover's.

Barr's Mammoth—Medium early; tender, crisp; light green. Enormous yields.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart. 10c each, 80c per ten, \$5.00 per 100.

Myatts Linnaeus—An early tender of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest plant, not in the least tough or stringy; large red market variety.

Ornamental Department

ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES AND SHRUBS

In the settlement and development of a new country, it is inevitable that first thought should be given to the subduing of nature and the winning of bread.

Homes are built for shelter rather than beauty, and grounds are kept for utility rather than ornament. With age these conditions change, and our American cities especially are rapidly undergoing a horticultural evolution.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR PLEASURE

Many gardens and lawns now show intelligent planning and care, and the public parks are becoming object lessons for the culture of a better taste in landscape gardening.

While this is commendable and encouraging, yet we feel that progress is comparatively slow, and that we would like to do all we can to hasten the day when every American home will be surrounded by beautiful grounds, each having an individuality of its own, but all contributing to the general beauty and adornment of our home life. No place is too small for a bit of lawn, and a well kept green sward is always wonderfully attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

Should there be any unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by groupings of evergreens and high foliated trees. There is unlimited opportunity for gratifying individual tastes in this direction, and when successful, the planter's pride in his home will be vastly increased. He will feel that it is part of himself, that he has created it, and that it is one of the joys of his life.

ORNAMENTAL

TREES FOR PROFIT

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

We devote many acres to the growing of ornamentals and always have fine specimens to show visitors. If you are in doubt as to what you want, come and see the trees growing, and it will help you to a decision. Or if you cannot come then write us and we will give you the benefit of our suggestions.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

Beech, Purple leaved—Beautiful purple leaved foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten, \$30.00 per 100.

Birch, European white—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. 6-8 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Catalpa, Speciosa—A hardy variety that comes from the west. Leaves large, heart-shaped, blooms are large and showy;

it is an effective tropical looking, lawn tree.

8 to 10 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

6 to 8 ft., 40c each, 3.00 per ten.

Elm, American White—A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

10-12 ft., \$1.00 ea., \$8 per 10, \$70 per 100.

8-10 ft., .75 ea., 6 per 10, 50 per 100.

6-8 ft., .60 ea., 5 per 10, 40 per 100.

Horse Chestnut—A large, handsome, tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance

of white flowers in May, and is wonderfully attractive. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each, \$4.50 per ten, \$35.00 per 100.

Linden, European—Is pyramidal in form, has smaller leaves than the American variety but the flowers are fragrant and the tree attractive. 6 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Maple, Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder—A very rapid grower, hardy, and much esteemed in the west. It will grow where many other varieties fail.

8-10 ft., 50c ea., \$4 per ten, \$35 per 100.
6- 8 ft., 40c each, 3 per ten, 25 per 100.

Maple, Norway—A large tree with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with a deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

10-12 ft., \$1.00 ea., \$7.50 per ten, \$60 per 100.

8-10 ft., 75c ea., \$6 per ten, \$50 per 100.
6- 8 ft., 60c ea., 5 per ten, 40 per 100.

Maple, Silver Leaved—Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. Is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

8 to 10 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.
6 to 8 ft., 60 each, \$5.00 per ten.

Maple, Sugar or Rock—This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome, and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet.

75c each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved—Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive, drooping lawn tree. 6 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Magnolia, Acuminata—A handsome, pyramidal tree, growing to large size. Leaves are large and bluish green, flowers yellow tinted with purple. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine showy lawn tree; covered from July till winter with clusters of bright scarlet berries.

8 to 10 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.
6 to 8 ft., 50c each, 4.00 per ten.

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved—It is a fine pyramidal lawn tree. Foliage bright green above and downy beneath. 5 to 7 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Oak, Pin Oak—Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting.

10 to 12 ft., \$1.20 each, \$10.00 per ten.
8 to 10 ft., .90 each, 8.00 per ten.

Plane Oriental—A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves, valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth. Makes a fine street tree.

8 to 10 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.
6 to 8 ft., 50c each, 4.00 per ten.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple Leaved Plum—Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental. 4 to 6 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Poplar, Carolina—A magnificent tree for quick shade, either for street planting, lawn or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. Where immediate results are wanted, we cannot too highly recommend it even if it should be cut away when slower growing trees have reached a proper size.

10-12 ft., 50c ea., \$4.00 per 10, \$30 per 100.
8-10 ft., 40c ea., 3.00 per 10, 25 per 100.
6- 8 ft., 35c ea., 2.50 per 10, 20 per 100.
5- 6 ft., 20c ea., 1.75 per 10, 15 per 100.

Poplar, Lombardy—A well known variety from its tall spire-like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective. We have some beautiful specimens and can recommend them highly. They transplant safely, grow quickly and for many purposes are attractive and desirable.

8-10 ft., 40c ea., \$3.00 per 10, \$25 per 100.
6- 8 ft., 35c ea., 2.50 per 10, 20 per 100.

Salisbury, or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo—This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting. We have a beautiful specimen on our lawn, about 25 feet in height, that attracts universal attention. The foliage is light green, shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. In this era of blights and rusts, and scales and caterpillars, it is a pleasure to know of one tree that is absolutely exempt from these drawbacks. We give it unqualified endorsement.

6 to 8 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.
4 to 6 ft., 60c each, 5.00 per ten.

Thorn, Double white—Has small double white flowers, very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Thorn, Paul's double scarlet—Flowers of bright carmine, very beautiful. 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Thorn, Double red—Is similar to the

white except in the coloring of the flowers. They make a striking contrast when planted together. 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch, Cut leaved weeping—The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention. If you want something that is handsomer than your neighbors' and will give your place a distinctive character of its own, then plant a Cut Birch. Keep the leaders well pruned back for the first few years until the head rounds out into symmetrical shape. It is a common but foolish mistake to say that this tree will not bear pruning. We have a magnificent specimen on our lawn that is nearly forty years old, and its growth has given us perpetual pleasure.

7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten.

5 to 7 ft., .80 each, 6.50 per ten.

4 to 5 ft., .60 each, 5.00 per ten.

Elm, Camperdown—Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads out horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop

to the ground. It is very striking and ornamental. \$1.00 each.

Mountain Ash, Weeping—This drooping tree is very effective when covered with bright scarlet berries. 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive. \$1.00 each.

Willow, Kilmarnock—This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage and is very ornamental. 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Willow Babylonica—The old familiar weeping willow. A fine drooping tree thirty to forty feet high with slender branches. 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Willow, New American—A dwarf species from Europe. Grafted five or six feet high it makes an ornamental small weeping tree. 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

NUT TREES

Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than anything else. The nuts being worth more than the farm crops, and the trees growing meanwhile into valuable timber.

Butternuts—Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor. 5 to 7 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.

Chestnut—American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable. Since the forests of the country are so nearly gone it has become a serious question of how to keep up the supply of fence posts. No timber grown excels the Sweet Chestnut for this useful purpose, and large groves could be profitably planted.

5-7 ft., 40c ea., \$3.00 per ten, \$25 per 100.

4-5 ft., 30c ea., 2.50 per ten, 20 per 100.

3-4 ft., 25c ea., 2.00 per ten, 18 per 100.

Walnuts—American Black. These common native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized by

most children; of either large or small growth. We believe that plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

5 to 7 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.

4 to 5 ft., 35c each, 2.50 per ten.

Walnuts—English or Madeira Nut. These are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in California in commercial orchards. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Walnuts—Japan. These come from the mountains of Japan and are said to be as hardy as Oaks and transplant as safely as Apples. They bear young and promise to be a valuable addition to our nut bearing trees. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. After long experience and repeated failures we have at last found methods for handling and packing evergreens, that reduce the risk of transplanting to a minimum. We only send out fresh dug fibrous rooted plants, and we allow no exposure to the roots whatever.

We recommend spring planting for evergreens.

Arbor-Vitae, American—One of the finest evergreens for hedge or single specimens; very hardy and can be sheared into any shape. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten, \$15.00 per 100.

Balsam Fir—A hardy, rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Irish Juniper—A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green, very desirable. 1½-2 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per ten. 2-3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Pine—Austrian. A robust, hardy, rapid growing pine, very valuable for this country. 2 to 3 ft., 70c each, \$6.00 per ten.

Pine—Scotch. Also hardy and valuable with silver green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Pine, White—Tall, stately and most beautiful of our native pines. Can be

grown as a hedge, but the individual specimens for lawn purposes make trees of great beauty. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Spruce, Norway—One of the handsomest evergreens, beautiful for lawn or may be used for hedge. Perfectly hardy. 2-3 ft., 30c ea., \$2.50 per ten, \$20 per 100. 3-4 ft., 40c each. \$3.00 per ten.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—A magnificent tree with silvery blue sheen that makes it an object of great beauty. Well grown specimens make an almost priceless addition to a well kept lawn. 18 to 24 inch, \$1.50 each.

Spruce, Hemlock—Is a very beautiful native tree that, when well pruned, becomes very dense and ornamental for the lawn. It holds its green color through the winter, and will live to extreme old age. 2 to 3 ft., 70c each, \$6.00 per ten.

HEDGE PLANTS

Small sizes should be set nine inches apart. Larger sizes eighteen inches apart. Honey Locust, Osage Orange and California Privet, set in double rows about nine inches apart.

Arbor Vitae, American—Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge. 12-18 in., 15c ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$ 7 per 100. 18-24 in., 20c ea., 1.50 per 10, 10 per 100.

Barberry Thunbergii—From Japan. A beautiful shrub of dwarf habit, not growing more than three feet high; covered with yellow flowers, followed by scarlet fruits on long stems that last nearly all winter. The foliage is dense, green, changing to a coppery red in autumn. It makes a very beautiful and showy hedge. 18 to 24 in., 25c each., \$2.00 per ten, \$12.00 per 100.

Honey Locust—Is hardy, vigorous, and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge. \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1000.

Norway Spruce—Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape.

18-24 in., 20c ea., \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100. 12-18 in., 15c ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$ 9 per 100.

Osage Orange—Makes a good hedge south and west but not quite hardy here. 80c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Privet, California—For hedge purposes where an evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form. It branches close to the ground and will adorn any lawn. We give it unqualified recommendation.

12-18 in., 10c ea., 60c per 10, \$3.50 per 100. 18-24 in., 12c ea., 80c per 10, \$5.00 per 100. 2-3 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Almond, Red Flowering—A small tree covered in May with double rose colored blossoms like small roses. 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in Aug. and Sept., when so few other shrubs are in blossom. 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Barberry, Purple leaf, common and Thunbergii—Very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Calycanthus (floridus)—A desirable shrub with chocolate colored flowers, a very agreeable odor. 2-3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Deutzia, Double Pink, White and Crenata—These are very hardy with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers. Blooms latter part of June. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Elder, Golden Leaf—Contrasted with other shrubs the golden yellow leaves give beautiful color effect. It is very desirable for massing with other high foliage shrubs for lawn planting. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Eleagnus, Longipes—From Japan, is very ornamental. Covered in July with bright red berries of large size. 35c each.

Fringe, Purple or Smoke tree—A much admired shrub for its curious fringe that covers the whole surface of the plant during mid-summer. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Fringe, White—A shrub having drooping white flowers with fringe-like petals. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each.

Hydrangea, P. G.—A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom. 2-3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Hydrangea, Tree Form—For growing in tree form this is one of the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the first season of planting and an abundance of them. It

attracts universal admiration and we cannot recommend it too highly. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Hydrangea, New Snowball—A splendid addition to the July and August blooming hardy shrubs. The flowers resemble the familiar Snowball, but are of immense size and borne in great profusion. It is a valuable addition to the Hydrangea family. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian upright—In various shades of white, red and pink. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Lilac, White, Purple and Persian—They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs. 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Lilac—New double varieties. 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Quince, Japan—Bright scarlet flowers in early spring. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Snowball, Japan—Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers. 2-3 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Snowball, Common—A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers. 3-4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Spireas, In variety—These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We have various shades of white, rose color and dark crimson flowers. We especially recommend Van Houttei, which is perhaps the finest variety grown. We also have Prunifolia, Anthony Waterer, Thunbergii and Billardi. 2-3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Syringa or Mock Orange—A hardy valuable shrub producing a great profusion of white flowers in June. 2-3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Weigela, In variety—Blooms after Lilacs, various shades of white and rose colored flowers. 2-3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Weigela, Eva Rathke—A charming new Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful distinct, clear shade. 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

REMEMBER; No San Jose Scale Has Ever Been Found in Our Nurseries.

Summer and Fall Flowering Bulbs and Plants

GOLDEN GLOW FLOWER

Rudbeckia Laciniata. Perfectly hardy, grows from four to six feet in a season and blooms from July to September. The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and borne on long stems. They make a very effective bed and are desirable as cut flowers. 20c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$7.00 per 100.

Dahlias—Fine assortment. 15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.

Gladiolus—Mixed sorts. 5c each, 25c per ten, \$1.50 per 100.

Tuberose—Pearl and double Italian. 10c each, 60c per ten, \$3.00 per 100.

Tulips—Fine assortment. Mixed double or single. 10c each, 60c per ten, \$3.00 per 100.

PAEONIAS

These old favorites are coming into renewed popularity, and a great number of named sorts are now being propagated. We never have made a specialty of them, but can supply a long list grown by specialists, and we recommend them for general planting. Some beds we have seen this season were marvels of beauty.

Assorted colors—30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Ampelopsis (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper)—Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas. 20c each, \$1.50 per ten.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy)—Clings closely to brick or stone, and forms a dense covering of green changing to crimson in autumn. This is a magnificent climber and cannot be too highly recommended for use on brick and stone walls. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Bignonia—Radicans or trumpet vine. 25c each.

Dutchman's Pipe—A climbing plant of rapid growth, with beautiful light green foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter.

Curious pipe shaped yellowish brown flowers. 50c each.

Honeysuckle—In variety. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant—Blooms all summer. Red and yellow. Very fragrant flowers. 25c each, \$2.00 ten.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Blooms from July to Dec. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Wistaria—Chinese Purple. Fine for trellises. 25c each.

Wistaria—Chinese white. 50c each.

CLEMATIS

Clematis or Virgin's Bower. These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.

Prices (except where noted), 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

WHITE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Henryi—Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.

Paniculata, A novelty from Japan—It is proving one of the most useful and beautiful of all climbers. Flowers are of

medium size; white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in late summer. It makes a growth of twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Jackmanni—A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis.

Madame Edouard Andre—Single. The most desirable purplish red sort.

Sieboldi—Large, bright blue flowers, fine.

ROSES

This Queen of Flowers is deservedly becoming more and more popular every year, and with reasonable care every lover of flowers can have an abundance of blooms from June till October. Our Hardy Roses are all grown in the open air, and are strong two-year plants, that will give plenty of flowers the first season. The Rose likes a deep, well enriched soil, needs plenty of sunlight and air. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties but can supply many sorts not described.

It is not the object of this catalog to give such minute and technical instruction as would be required by an enthusiastic amateur in Rose growing. He will find plenty of text-books giving this information. Our object is to offer some suggestions to the busy millions who have no time to devote to expert gardening. We therefore recommend herein only such varieties as are free bloomers, hardy of constitution, and will give quick and satisfactory results for the money and time invested. Whoever purchases and plants any of the varieties listed below will get enough results the first season to amply repay him for all the trouble taken.

HYBRID PERPET-

UAL ROSES

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close, all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

Price 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant, one of the best.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size. produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business Roses.

Couquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; full and fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin—Velvety crimson, large and full. Delightful fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki—Finest white H. P. rose; with large full flowers and splendid form. Very hardy. The best introduction of recent years.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Fragrant and excellent. In every way a fine rose.

Marshall P. Wilder—Color cherry carmine; richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant, and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Ivory white, extra large and carried on stout stems. Perfectly formed, very fragrant.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink, very large, somewhat fragrant, fine exhibition rose.

Margaret Dickson—Pure white; very large; free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

Madam Plantier—Pure white, blooms in wonderful abundance, early in the season. It is entirely hardy.

Mrs. John Laing—Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant. Blooms from early in the season until late autumn. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, delightfully fragrant; and by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pierre Notting—Deep maroon, very large, highly scented.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson. One of the darkest in cultivation and in every way a splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, large, hardy and vigorous.

MOSS ROSES

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Price 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant.

Perpetual White—Pure white, blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose, medium size, good in bud and flower.

Salet—Light rose; large and full; a perpetual bloomer.

TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Price 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Bride—A superb white tea, very fragrant.

La France—Delicate silvery pink, very large and fragrant.

Meteor—Dark velvety crimson, very double and perfect.

Perle des Jardines—A rich shade of yellow, fragrant, one of the best.

CLIMBING ROSES

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers.

Price 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Baby Rambler, The new dwarf crimson Rambler—This rose has been the sensation of Europe and America during the last few years. It blooms every day in the year indoors, and continuously through the summer outdoors. Colors are clear and brilliant, ruby red; foliage dark green. Absolutely hardy everywhere. Makes a beautiful hedge as it only grows twenty inches high.

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white, very double.

Crimson Rambler—A new Japanese Rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A superb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. It has handsome shining foliage and is so covered with the marvelous abundance of blooms as to be the most attractive feature in even large lawns. We recommend it highly.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink, and holds long without fading. Very fragrant with deep green foliage. It is fine companion rose to plant with Crimson Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie—Red, blooms in clusters.

Wichuriana or Memorial Rose—A Japan variety; it is a low trailing species, creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. Blooms in clusters throughout July. It is pure white with yellow stamens and very fragrant. Is valuable for covering banks and for use in cemeteries.

White Rambler—Small or medium; daisy-like flower in clusters; fragrant, ornamental.

Yellow Rambler—Yellow in bud but white when fully open. When half open the flowers are tinged with yellow. Slightly fragrant.

TREE ROSES

Assorted colors—75c each, \$6.00 per ten.

Send in Your Order Before March
1st, and be Entitled to the Ten Per
Cent Cash Discount.

Special Prices on XX or Bearing-Age Trees

For those wishing extra large sizes, we have a grade of 5 and 6-year old trees running from one to two inches in diameter, some of which have borne fruit in the Nursery rows. They would be apt to give quick results when transplanted and are much sought after by those who cannot wait for trees to grow. We have been making this grade a specialty for many years to meet the wants of our city trade. We have found that people owning small city lots were willing to pay extra prices for extra large trees, and it is necessary to charge higher prices because of the greater expense in digging, boxing and packing. This grade usually retails at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per tree. Below will be found a list of the varieties we can furnish at the prices quoted. Always mention second and third choice in case first choice is sold out. This is important as our supply is quite limited this season.

APPLES—7 to 9 feet at 50c each

Baxter	Hurlbut	Red Astrachan	Walbridge
Ben Davis	King	E. I. Greening	Walker Beauty
Duchess of Old.	Maiden Blush	Stark	Wolf River
Early Harvest	N. W. Greening	Seek-no-Further	Wagener
Fall Pippin	Ohio Nonpareil	Smokehouse	Wealthy
Fameuse	Pewaukee	Sweet Bough	Yellow Transparent
Gano	Red Bietigheimer		

DWARF APPLES—5 to 7 feet at 50c each

Alexander	Jonathan	R. I. Greening	Winter Banana
Baldwin	King	Red Astrachan	Walter Pease
Duchess of Old.	Maiden Blush	Roxbury Russet	Yellow Transparent
Fameuse	McIntosh Red	Twenty Ounce	York Imperial
Golden Sweet	Northern Spy	Wealthy	

STANDARD PEARS—7 to 9 feet at 50c each

Bartlett	Duch. d'Angouleme	Jos. de Malines	Rutter
B. d'Anjou	Doy. Boussock	Kieffer	Sheldon
Beurre Bosc	Doy. de Ete	Lawrence	Seckel
Beurre Hardy	Flemish	M. Elizabeth	Vermont Beauty
Beurre Superfin	Garber	Pres. Drouard	Worden-Seckel
Clapp's			

DWARF PEARS—5 to 7 feet at 50c each

B. Clairgeau	Howell	Lincoln Coreless	Vermont Beauty
Beurre d'Anjou	Kieffer	Pres. Drouard	Wildor
Clapp's	Koonce	Seckel	Worden-Seckel
Duch. d'Angouleme	Louise Bonne	Tyson	

PLUMS—7 to 9 feet at 50c each

Bradshaw	Geuii	Red June	Wickson
Burbank	King of Damson	Shrop. Damson	Washington
Farleigh Damson	Monarch	Shippers Pride	Yellow Egg
Fellemburg	Moore's Arctic	Shiro	York State Prune
French Damson	Ponds Seedling		

CHERRY—7 to 9 feet at 50c each

Bing	Dyehouse	Late Duke	Napoleon
Black Eagle	Downers	Large Montmorency	Olivet
Black Heart	Dyckman	Lieb	Rockport
Black Tartarian	Elkhorn	Louis Philippe	Schmidt's Big.
Brusseler Braun	Elton	Mercer	Windsor
Bay State	E. Richmond	Mont.Ordinaire	Wragg
Centennial	Eng. Morello	May Duke	Yellow Spanish
Coe's Transparent	Gov. Wood		

PEACHES—5 to 7 feet at 25c each

Beers Smock	Early York	Globe	Markham
Belle of Georgia	Early Rivers	Gold Drop	Niagara
Carman	Early Barnard	Greensboro	Old Mixon Free
Chairs Choice	Elberta	Hiley	Stevens Rarripe
Champion	Fitzgerald	Kalamazoo	Stump
Crawford's Early	Fox Seedling	Lewis Seedling	Wonderful
Crawford's Late	Foster		

CLUB ORDERS

Club Orders will be entitled to premiums as offered below.

On Club Orders amounting to \$25.00 or more, club-raisers may select all stock at hundred rates, or the lowest prices quoted, even though some members of the club require but one or two of a kind. Premiums are sent to club-raisers as follows:

A \$25.00 club gets 25 premium fruit trees. \$100.00 club gets 100 premium fruit trees.

The selection of varieties for the premium trees must be left with us, but we will conform to the wishes of the club-raisers so far as we are able. Should the club-raiser be anxious for some special sorts, we will on submission of his list of wants, make a special quotation thereon. We have to make this reservation to provide against the exhaustion of varieties that may be in unusual short supply. As a rule we generally furnish premium trees in first-class medium size fruit trees. Extra catalogs and order sheets will be sent to anyone on application. Club orders are put up carefully so that the club-raiser will have no difficulty in distributing the stock. The premium trees are for the club-raiser only for securing orders, thereby gaining us new customers. All others will therefore see why, when order is all for one person, the premium trees cannot be added. If interested, write us at once for further particulars and easy terms.

The above offer applies to all stock except "Bargain Size."

"BARGAIN SIZE"

Cherry, Plums, Standard and Dwarf Pears at 5c each; Apples at 8c each.

"Bargain Size" trees are just under our small size; straight, clean, thrifty, little trees with good roots. No order filled for less than 100 trees, 50 trees at 1 cent per tree extra, and not less than 5 trees of a variety can be ordered. Bargain Size must not be included in Club Orders and is not entitled to discounts or premiums.

The Nurseryman's Duty

As nurserymen it is our business to grow trees to a proper age and size for transplanting. To see that they are well rooted, well ripened, healthy, free from scale and other insects and diseases. To see that they are carefully dug, well handled and packed, that they are labeled true to name and placed in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition. Beyond this we cannot go. If our work has been well and scientifically done, the future success of the orchard will chiefly depend on the personal endeavors of the orchardist himself.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES ON NURSERY STOCK

Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANSVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales.	Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANSVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales
\$.22½	Albany, N. Y.	\$1.00	\$1.24½	Little Rock, Ark.	\$5.60
.93	Atlanta, Ga.	3.40	.40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.80
1.44	Austin, Texas.	5.80	.93	Montgomery, Ala.	3.60
.79	Ashland, Wis.	3.20	.32	May's Landing, N.J.	1.60
.20	Binghamton, N. Y.	.60	.78	New Orleans, La.	4.40
.27½	Boston, Mass.	1.20	.25	New York, N. Y.	1.00
.25	Baltimore, Md.	1.40	.60	Nashville, Tenn.	2.80
1.59	Bismark, N. D.	5.40	.80	Omaha, Nebr.	3.20
.27½	Burlington, Vt.	2.00	.18	Olean, N. Y.	.60
.22	Cortland, N. Y.	.72	.25½	Oswego, N. Y.	.80
.35	Chicago, Ill.	1.60	.33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1.20
.23	Cleveland, Ohio.	1.00	.35	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1.50
.31	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.40	.29	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.20
.42	Cheboygan, Mich.	2.88	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.20
.27½	Concord, N. H.	1.68	.25	Pittsburg, Pa.	1.20
.83	Columbia, S. C.	3.40	.27½	Providence, R. I.	1.80
.44	Charleston, W. Va.	1.80	.31½	Portland, Maine.	2.60
.23	Dunkirk, N. Y.	.80	2.35	Portland, Oregon.	11.20
.27	Detroit, Mich.	1.20	.95	Reading, Pa.	1.20
.75	Des Moines, Iowa.	3.00	.52	Raleigh, N. C.	2.60
1.60	Denver, Col.	6.40	.38	Richmond, Va.	2.20
.25	Dover, N. J.	.80	.25	Scranton, Pa.	.72
.25	Easton, Pa.	.80	.75	St. Paul, Minn.	3.20
.32	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1.60	2.35	San Francisco, Cal	11.20
.38	Georgetown, Del.	2.24	.41	St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
.34	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.80	.27½	Springfield, Mass.	1.60
.25	Harrisburg, Pa.	1.20	.41	Springfield, Ill.	2.40
.27½	Hartford, Conn.	1.60	.25	Trenton, N. J.	1.20
.33	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.60	.27	Toledo, Ohio.	1.20
.97	Jackson, Miss.	2.80	.25½	Utica, N. Y.	.80
.51	Jacksonville, Fla.	4.20	.25	Williamsport, Pa.	.80
.80	Kansas City, Mo.	3.20	.31	Washington, D. C.	1.60
.35	Louisville, Ky.	1.80	.27½	Worcester, Mass.	1.80

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GROWERS OF SWEET'S GENESSEE VALLEY TREES
"TREES THAT PLEASE."

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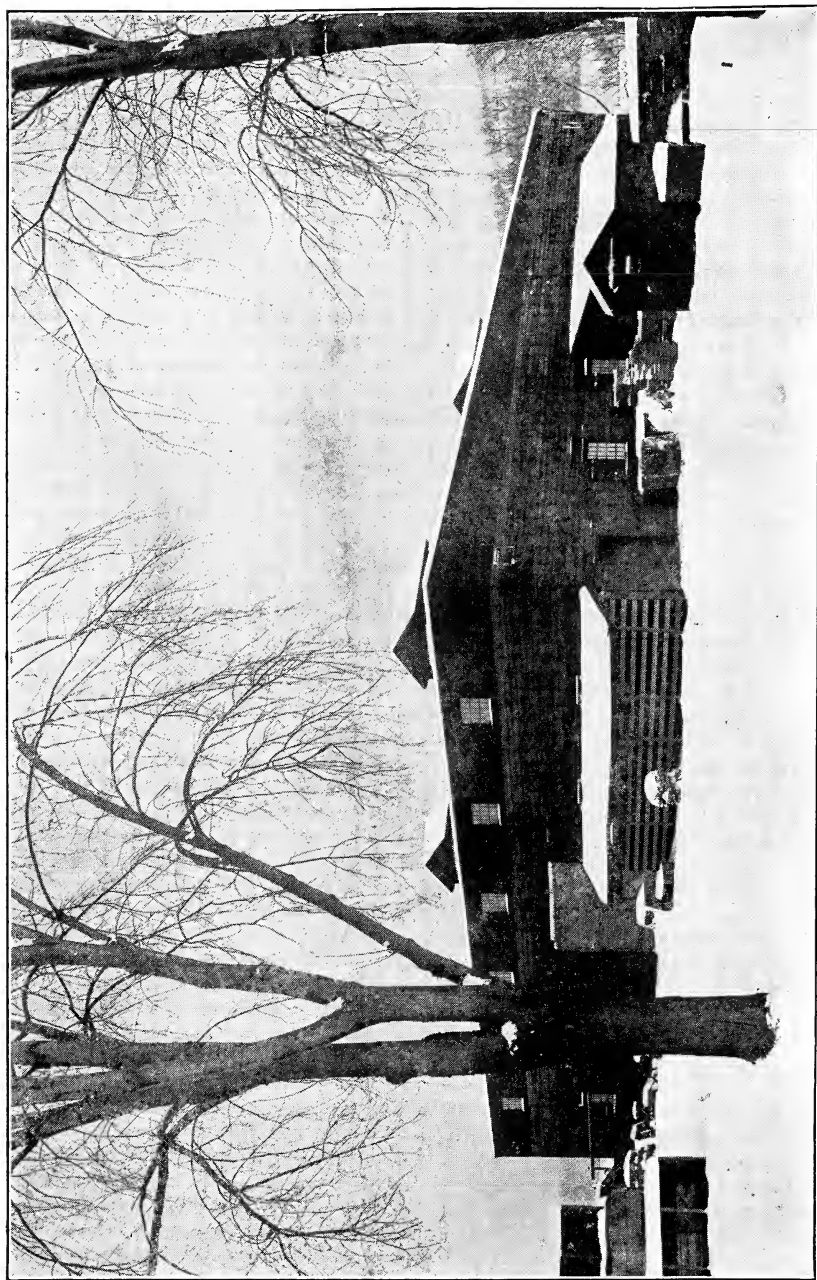
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